COMING CHANGES IN COMMANDS.

GOSSIP ABOUT MATTERS OF IMPORTANCE TO THE PERSONNEL OF THE DEPARTMENT-REAR-ADMIRAL RAMSAY AND THE NORTH

ATLANTIC SQUADRON-PROMO-TIONS AND ORDERS.

one vessel in commission, the Cincinnatl, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and with the work on the new buildings and improvements the operations of the construction and steam-engineering departments their usual rate, the principal activity at the home station of the North Atlantic Squadron at present is confined to speculation as to the outcome of negotiations and plans now on foot rela-tive to the Washington bureaus. That Rear-Admiral Ramsay will give up his place at the head of the Bureau of Navigation and fly his flag as commander of the North Atlantic Squadron from the New-York on her return from Kiel seems to be definitely settled. It is understood that the upheaval in the Medical Department will land Dr. Dixon, now the Naval Dispensary in Washington, New-York, and, as he is the one member of medical staff who is in high favor with Admiral Ramsay, it is probable that the appointment was made at the Admiral's suggestion and in anticipation of his own transference to the cruiser. Who his successor will be at the head of the chief bureau of the Department seems to be somewhat in doubt, popular opinion being that Captain Robley D. Evans will be transferred from the New-York to more important place. Another suggestion is that the old deal by which Captain Albert Kautz was placed in command of the receiving-ship Wabash, at Boston, and Commodors "Joe" Miller put in charge of the Boston yard, may be consumnated now by the removal of Commodore Montgomery Sicard from the Brooklyn yard to the bureau, bringing Commodore Miller to New-York, and leaving Captain Kautz to command the Boston station. One objection to this plan, however, is that Commodore Sicard is hardly entitled to bureau duty at the present time.

With all the speculation, much of which is based on inside knowledge, regarding the disposition of commands of the different bureaus, it may be noticed that there is no suggestion of a change in the Naval Intelligence Office, Lieutenant Frederick Singer being apparently firmly fixed there. It is just as well, perhaps, that the lieutenant is retained in his place, as the man who would probably do more work and better than any other in that office will devote his energies to the advancement and ement of the Naval War College, at New-The rumor that Commodore Edmund O. Matwould be removed from the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and the office filled by Commodore Francis M. Bunce, who was promoted to that rank on March 1, is not credited by those familiar with the work which Commodore Matthews has done. He is a careful, painstaking and competent officer, and, hesides all this, Commodore Bunce has not the political pull which might be utilized for his own ad-

The numbers gained by the retirement of Admiral Meade will be of little value except to Comm L. A. Beardslee, now in command of the Pacific station, who is promoted to be a rear-admiral; Captain J. A. Howell, who is made commodore, and Com-mander Nicoll Ludlow, who becomes captain. The other officers affected are Lieutenant-Commander C. P. Todd, who goes to the foot of the list of commanders: Lieutenant Godfrey Blocklinger, who be-comes a lieutenant-commander; Lieutenant L. M. Garrett, now of the junior grade, being advanced, and Ensign W. B. Hoggatt going up to the rank of Reutenant of the junior grade. These officers of the minor ranks have still a long road to travel betheir present advancement will help them much.

The flourish of trumpets which marked the call for an investigation of the Department of Yards and Docks and Civil Engineering in the Brooklyn Navy Yard seems to have dwindled down to a small squeak. The reports which were called for by Comnodore Sicard are being completed, but there is grave doubt as to their showing anything more than has already been spoken of and published. The idea that there is any extended system of cheating or fraud in the administration of the various departments was scouted on all sides. The system by which workmen are checked is too complex to admit of derangement without notice by the high officials, and the amount of collusion necessary to accomplish any fraud of importance is too great to admit of the fraud being carried out without de-

It is peculiarly unfortunate that the muddle over the Gillies drydock should make such a long delay in the beginning of active operations. The comple-tion of this much-needed work is as far off to-day when work was susper on the battle-ships for which this dock was intended has gone along steadily, and that they will be comsettled fact. The general idea that politics was not only prominent in the assignment of the original contract to Gillies, but in the continuation of the work in his hands after his inability to complete it was plainly shown, seems to have been well founded, and now the question is raised as to how far this and now the question is raised as to how far this same element has had weight in determining the present assignment. This is a matter in which polities should have no part. It is of too vital importance to the Navy and to the country to be subject tance to the Navy and to the country to the stringing and whee-pulling of people with more power in politics than they have in digging, and more ability to exercise a pull than to exercise a pile-driver. There are several things for which the Administration in its handling of naval affairs will be held accountable by the people, and not the least among these is the disgraceful state of affairs

in connection with the big Brooklyn drydock.

In connection with the retirement of Admiral
Meade there is an interesting place of gossip affort. Cleveland's indorsement on the Admiral's applicafor retirement is an unwarranted reprimand. and that immediately on the reassembling of gress Representative Boutelle, who is almost certain and therefore in a position to press for early action any resolution in the matter which he may father. will offer a resolution to strike from the records of the Navy Department the President's alleged will offer a resolution to strike from the records of the Navy Department the Presilent's alleged censure. According to the story, the resolution will recite the fact that it is without precedent to reprimand an officer untried by court-martial for a newspaper interview, the accuracy of which has not been determined, and it will direct that all of the President's order in the case, except the acceptance of the vountary retirement of the Admiral, be stricken out The Admiral is still in Washington, but will not talk of his future plans. It is understood, however, that he will make a second application for liberty to go abroad, and the application will probably be granted, in which case he will frart for Europe some time in June. Assistant Secretary William McAdoo is to be at Newport on June 3, and will open the course at the Naval War College. The schedule of lectures and lecturers provides for the disgussion of tactics by Captains H. C. Taylor and Bainbridge Hoff, hygiene by Surgeon C. A. Segfried, naval history by Captain Altred T. Mahen, and international law by Commodore Stockton. Other subjects will be discussed as follows: Captain F. F. Harrington, "The Ram"; Naval Constructor W. I. Capps, "Construction"; Professor P. R. Alger, "Guns and Armor"; Commodore C. F. Goodrich, "Coast Defence"; Lieutenant W. R. Rush, "The Problem"; Lieutenant J. F. Meigs, "Gunner"; Lieutenant Ha. Wilson, "War Games"; Commodore Washburne Maynard, "Electricity," and Ensign Frank Marble, "Coast Defence Charts".

The report of the unofficial trial of the Ammen ram Katahdin has not caused any great anxiety

Charts.

The report of the unofficial trial of the Ammen ram Katahdin has not caused any great anxiety to the officers interested in her construction. They say that the result of that trial does not affect the question of the acceptance of the novel craft by the Government, and before the official test is made the pitch of her screw will be altered, and it is expected that an increase of speed will be obtained. General Hyde, the president of the Bath Iron Works, is entirely confident that the vessel will fuilful all the requirements of her contract, and only asks that the public withhold its opinion of her until the Government test has been made.

Among the orders issued in the last week were the following. Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, placed on the retired list from May 29; Medical Inspector Edward Kershner, detached from the New-York and placed on waiting orders; Commodore Lester A. Beardslee, Captain John A. Howell, Commander Nicoli Ludlow and Lieutenant-Commander J. M. Hemphill, ordered to examination for promotion; Passed Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall ordered to the Vermont. Passed Assistant Engineer W. H. Chambers, detached from the New-York Yard, and ordered to the Columbian Iron Works, Baltimore, as inspector of the torpedo-boats under construction there; Acting Gunner Joseph Hill, detached from the Hotchkiss Works, and ordered to the Contanati, relieving Gunner Patrick Lynch, who is ordered to the Naval Magazine.

Captain Silas Casey, of the Vermont, is at the The report of the unofficial trial of the Ammen ram Katahdin has not caused any great anxiety

Captain Silas Casey, of the vernous, is a head of an examining board which meets at the Naval Hospital to determine the physical ability of Chief Engineer William W. Heaton, to continue duty. It is probable that Mr. Heaton will follow, Chief Engineer Whittaker into retirement, as he has been under treatment since November last. The supply of engineers, as well as the supply of competent medical men, is rapidly growing smaller, and it will soon be a case of using incompetent men and taking chances, or increasing the inducements offered in order to get thoroughly capable and efficient men to handle the intricate machinery necessary to bring out the full fighting force of the new Navy. This is a problem which the Committee

AFFAIRS AT THE NAVY YARD. on Naval Affairs will have to tackle when Congress WANTED-A GOOD PRINCIPAL

INVENTORS WILL BE INVITED BY THE NAVY TO ENTER A COMPETITION.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SMOKELESS POWDER-THE "K" POWDER MADE AT NEWPORT BELIEVED

Washington, May 25.-American and foreign in ventors are to have an opportunty to furnish the Navy with machine guns of 6-nm. calibre. Cap-Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, will shortly issue invitations to companies and individuals to submit guns of this type for test. with a view to their adoption for use on naval It is probable that the first order for the gans will call for the delivery of 100. Subsequent orders will follow, and in time a quantity sufficient for all ships in commission will be chased. The chances are that there will be lively competition among inventors. Under conditions to be prescribed in circulars to be sent out by the Navy Department, any company or individual who can show to the satisfaction of the authorities ability to manufacture guns or cause them to be manufactured may enter me contest. Everything taken into account, an American invention is preferred, but the gun that gives the best results in practical experiments wil be adopted, provided it comes up to requiremen's.

iditions under which guns may be offered for trial are as follows: Only guns using smokeless powder and jacketed bullets will be tested. Each gun must be accompanied by a statement of the price for which similar guns of 6-mm, calibre will be manufactured in the United States and delivered to the Navy Department, the prices being for 50 and 100 guns respectively. either with or without field carriages. submitted without mounts will be tried. The mechanism must be suitable for a gun of 6-min. calibre, and its adaptability to the use of rimless cartridges will be considered. The facility of dismounting and assembling the mechanism and of replacing important parts likely to be disabled by firing will be noted, the operations being per-formed by representatives of the gun and by others selected by a board of navat officers. Ten misand rounds of suitable ammunition must be supplied with each gun for use in its test and samples of this ammunition taken at random and tested in a shoulder rifle must show not less than 1.950 foot seconds muzzle velocity.

The guns will be fired for rapidity, without aiming, with ordinary and extreme elevations and depressions. Rapidity and accuracy of aiming will target firing at moderate ranges, the gun being handled by its representatives and by others selected by the Board. Excessive pressure tests will be made by adding to the charge supplied a sufficient quantity of powder to give a pressure of not over 60,000 pounds per square inch. Cartridges with defective primers will be fired in order "blow backs" upon the to determine the effect of mechanism. Such tests will be made as the Board is likely to be disabled by dust or rushing of the

The Navy Department expects that the Driggs-Hotchkiss, Gatling, Gardner, Robertson and Maxim guns will enter the contest. It is man. hoped that American inventors will turn their at tention to the matter and develop a machine-gun above any other man considered in conne

that is superior to those named.

Recent tests of naval smokeless powder have in these dispatches that the "K" powder manu-factured at the Naval Torpedo Station has developed surprisingly high velocity, relatively low pressure and excellent keeping qualities. The ve-locity has been as great as 2.4% foot seconds, the sure as low as fourteen, and quantities of the powder have been kept for more than a year without apparent deterioration. No such good results have been obtained abroad. Here of late the at tention of naval officers has been devoted to experiments calculated to insure uniformity of ve-locity and pressure. In this relation the "K" powder has been somewhat erratic. In the latest powmade at Newport the in this direction have been overcome, and the composition now turned out comes up to the severest requirement with respect to uniformity, as well as in other elements. The velocity obtained from one sample lot of the newest product is practically the same as that developed with other small quantities, and the pressure is equally uniform. Further experiments are going on to determine whether "K" powder will deteriorate in high temperatures. Cans of it have been kept at Indian Head for several weeks under a constant temperature of 100 degrees, and so far the heat has had no bad effect upon the composition. This is

HOW CHITRAL WAS TAKEN.

ACCOUNT BY A NATIVE OF THE RECENT DEFEAT OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

bursts it shows a brilliant light, vividly illuminating the surrounding country.

The Afghans claim to be a remnant of the children of Israel, and the account which the wounded man gives reads like a chapter of the Scriptures. It runs thus

1. Behold the logs of wood rushed down the river, and broke the floating roadway of the foreigners into pieces.

and broke the floating roadway of the foreigners into pieces.

2. The Afghan watchmen signaled the news from hill to hill, and the tribes gathered for the fight.

3. The soldlers of the invading army were separated from their fellows, and scemed to be delivered into our hands.

4. Then our priests came and preached unto us the righteousness of our cause. They said that the Almighty was ever mindful of his children and would give us a bloodless victory, even as He did to the prophet (upon whom be peace) on the day of Badar.

5. Moreover, they told us God had given us 1.990 rifles and much powder and shot within our reach.

6. The words of the priests and the remembrance of what God did for the prophet at Badar excited us greatly.

us greatly.
7. We saw the English ascending from the river bank and marching toward us.

for two nomines of the grass of the dayance was given by our captains.

12. Then the word came round from captain to captain that the believers must be ready, and every man took his weapon and slowly and without noise advanced upon the enemy.

12. When, behold a gun of one of the hated infidels beomed forth, and lo! instead of balls and bullets, there burst over the army of the Moslems a great light with mighty thunderings, and we thought night had been turned into day.

15. Then the great light faded away. The priests had fied and we were in the hands of the infide's, and I lay a helpless man, wounded and at the point of death.

16. The Fort of Chitral was captured and I am a prisoner.

From The Detroit Tribune. She had a lovely neck, And everybody said— Who, indeed, might doubt it?— That that's what turned her head.

NEW MACHINE GUNS WANTED. WHY THE BEST MAN SHOULD BE FOUND FOR THE BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL

IN BROOKLYN.

PRESIDENT LOW'S SOUND OBSERVATIONS-BROOKLYN'S LEADING TEACHERS DRAWN FROM OTHER PLACES, ALMOST

WITHOUT EXCEPTION. President Low's interest in the city which was his home for many years, and which he served as Mayor for two terms, has recently been shown by the twenty-four scholarships in Columbia and Barnard Colleges, which he has established for the benefit of the boys and girls of Brooklyn. Twelve are scholarships in Columbia and twelve in Barnard, and they are to be open to the pupils in any public as columbia. or private school in Brooklyn, being obtainable by competitive examinations. Partial arrangements have already been made for the holdof the first examinations, which will take place at Columbia College. One proposition was that they should be held in Brooklyn, but on full consideration it was decided best not to pursue that

Mr. Low has in another way manifested special interest in the educational affairs of Brooklyn, is evidenced by the letter which he wrote to Pro-Hooper not long ago in reference to the In this letter he said: High School principalship. In this letter he said:

"The decision about to be made interests me,
both because of my close relations to Brooklyn and

my interest in all that concerns its welfare, and because of its educational significance. very natural that there should be a feeling on the of those interested in the public scho the city that there must be within the ranks of the Brooklyn teachers some man entirely compe tent for the position to be filled. Within proper limitations, this is not only a natural but a commendable feeling. On the other hand, if the public schools of Brooklyn are to maintain the high level of excellence which all their friends desire for them. Brooklyn cannot afford to take any other attitude, in filling such a position, than that the the United States. In other words, the field of hoice must be National and not local. It is not my purpose in writing this letter to exert my influence in favor of one candidate rather than another. I simply wish to throw whatever influence I may have in favor of the broadest possible study of the I shall await the entire field of available men. outcome of the discussion with the utmo

It would seem that only one interpretation could possibly be put upon this letter, but there are those who contend that it really commits President Low While he expressly to a Brooklyn candidate. claims favoring any one candidate rather than another, the only fair inference to be drawn from the letter is that if the writer had the power of deciding the question he would search the entire field and choose the best-equipped man to be found. This is precisely what the majority of the High Sc Most, if not all of them. nsiders necessary to determine whether the gun are ready to admit that, other things being equal But what they contend is that other things ar equal. In the candidate they have selected they think they have found the ablest available The impression which he created upon their minds was that he was at least head and shoulder

The relation of Brooklyn men to B the place given highly satisfactory results. It has been said schools has been well put by a public-spirited citizen, who has intimate knowledge of both the pub "Every Brooklynite naturally feels pride in the city, and would be glad to see a Brooklyn man placed in so responsible and honorable a lyn could not be satisfied that the best available of responsibility and trust in our public system. The schools of the city, good as they are, have been made so largely by men and women who are now employed in the schools who came here from other places. The Boys' High

The fact that nearly all of our principals and older and more experienced teachers have come to Brooklyn to teach is not a discredit to the Brooklyn to teach is not a discredit to the Brooklyn to teach is not a discredit to the Brooklyn to teach is not a discredit to the Brooklyn to teach is not a discredit to the Brooklyn to teach is not a discredit to the Brooklyn to the provided with a Training School for Teachers. Previous to the establishment of that school it was necessary for any one residing in Brooklyn who desired to secure a professional training as teacher to go to a normal school in the interior of the State or in a neighboring State. Moreover, we have no university in the city with full college forces to prepare our young men for professional life. Brooklyn young men have consequently obtained their college education, if at all, outside of the city.

"The opportunities in Brooklyn for a teacher or principal to gain experience in a larke high school that prepares young men for colleges and acted the and professional schools are extremely limited. We have had only two high schools in the city, and these are comparatively new schools, whereas Boston has had eight high schools of very high standing for many years. In selecting a principal for the Boys' High School, the principals of hundreds of large high schools throughout the country that have gained a reputation for thoroughness in their work are available as candidates.

"If a Brooklyn man and an outsider had nearly the same experience and pregnation for the work.

TWO-HANDED WHIST.

Old whist players will probably greet with sus picion the announcement that it is possible to play an interesting game of whist with less than four hands. "Double dummy" and "single dummy" were never popular with the votaries of this game. They were chassed with old maid and casino and They were chassed with oid main and another games which allowed more or less gossip while the game was in progress, and did not allow the display of any great amount of thought. A new game, however, has been introduced for two hands, which, while it undoubtedly is not so good hands, which, while it undoubtedly is not so good as a four-handed game, still it is moderately interesting, and affords a chance for the display of a good deal of skill. Where this game originated the writer does not know. In Canada they call it

The game is played by dealing the entire pack to the two players. The cards are picked up indiscriminately and each player places in a row before him thirteen piles of cards. He begins by placing the first card face downward on the table,

before him thirteen piles of cards. He begins is placing the first card face downward on the table, and the next one face upward on top of the first card laid down. This operation is repeated until the thirteen piles are built by each player. This leaves thirteen cards exposed on the table on each side, and thirteen, the value of which are not known, as the faces are turned downward.

The play then begins with the non-dealer, and the game is carried through the same as in an ordinary game of whist. As soon as the card which is exposed is played, and the trick on which it is played is taken, the card underneath is also turned up. This process finally causes all the cards to be exposed, but of course, not until the game is well along toward the close. Consequently there is also not opponent's hand and the strength of your own, to allow a good deal of conjecture and thoughtful playing. The game has not been introduced extensively at present, and in many whist clubs it seems to be practically unknown, and in some of them entirely so.

Liebmann Co Fulton, Livingston and Hoyt Sts.,

REAL FRENCH

Printed **Organdies** At Half Price.

19c, instead of 38c. 43

An unusually large and opportune

purchase puts us in position to offer these dainty and most exclusive dress materials at half the regular prices.

We offer you your choice of 100 different colorings and patterns, all of this season's production, in the newest and choicest designs, including figured, floral, Dresden and striped effects, light and dark grounds.

French Organdies are, as every one knows.

The Most Exclusive and Distingue Wash Dress Fabric.

Every lady of taste and fashion should have one or more of these to make her Summer outfit complete.

At half price, the importance of this offer is apparent-at 19 cents instead of 38 cents a yard.

THE LIEBMANN CO., LOUIS & HER-MAN LIEBMANN. General Managers.

BRUSHING UP PROSPECT PARK

CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN AND

AROUND IT.

THE EAST SIDE LANDS TAKEN IN HAND-THE NEW ROSE GARDEN-ONE OF THE SIDE ROADS ON OCEAN PARKWAY

TO BE IMPROVED.

od deal of work has already been done this cear in improving Prespect Park, although the plans of Commissioner Squier have not yet been fully carried out. The work has not been confined to the Park itself, but embraces its immediate surround

From some points of view the most important the improvements accomplished is on the part of East Side lands northwest of the Mount Pros This triangle, several acres in exkempt and disorderly appearance. Several week further side of the Eastern Parkway was begun and the bank next to the reservoir inclosure was then enriched with good soil and fertilizers, and ow it has been completely transformed. Instead of tly a garden, but a plantation of trees and shrub trees and some 1000 shrubs have been set out; there

Brooklyn after valuable experience covering a period of years in other office and towns. The Brooklyn from Albany, and the members of the Polytechnic Institute came to exceptions, come from other cities and towns to exceptions, come from other cities and towns to exact in the Polytechnic Institute came to exceptions, come from other cities and towns to exact in the Polytechnic The principal of the Packer Institute became experienced teachers before coming to Brooklyn The principal of the Adelphik Academy came in Brooklyn from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the members of the faculty and the corps of teachers in the Adelphik, with few exceptions, gained experience as teachers elsewhere.

"The whole space is inclosed with wire fences, and pains will of course be taken to prevent injury to the growing plants.

Meantime the work of grading the rest of the east side lands is in progress. From one part of them hundreds of backs of soil have been carted into the Park itself to furnish a proper beginning for the rose garden which has taken the place of the so-called children's playground near the Flatbushawe side of the Park. The old playground was remote from the parts of the Park most used and was never frequented by children, at least not in recent years. The rose garden will be a most satisfactory substitute for it, as visitors to the Park will soon begin to find out. However, the principal of the so-called children's playground near the Flatbushawe side of the Park. The old playground was remote from the parts of the Park most used and was never frequented by children, at least not in recent years. The rose garden will be a most satisfactory substitute for it, as visitors to the Park will soon begin to find out. However, the principal of the shear the work of grading the rest of the growing plants.

The fact had the shrubs include liles. The whole space is inclosed with wire fences, and pains will of course be taken to principal of the growing plants. diversified with three his ponds, in each of which a fountain will play. The work of constructing two of the ponds is now well advanced. Close at hand, too, is the Vale of Cashmere, which is to be turned into what Commissioner Squier thinks far preferable, an Italian garden. Lovers of the Park will be to think the man with him when the contraction of the park will be the contraction. probably agree with him when they get accustomes

it has stood for nearly twenty years, although it was said with positiveness a forinight or so ago that the work of removing it was to be begun on the following day. It was the Commissioner's plat to have it removed to its new site, just below the Flower Garden, before Decoration Day, so that the exercises of the Grand Army might be held in place free from the distractions of passing trolley ars and the rattle of wheels over the Plaza. The some time ago, but the stone required for the base has not been received. Hence the usual memoria services will take place on the old ground this year but long before Decoration Day comes round it

Nothing has yet been done toward remaking the fountain on the Plaza, although plans for this work are now under consideration. It is proposed to bring this feature of the approach to the Park into harmony with the classic Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Arch, and with the Park entrance proper Soldiers and Sailors which is not yet finished. The style of the foun-tain is to be completely altered, and a lofty jet wil water flows when the present fountain is in use. The change will be a striking one, and old Brooklynites will open their eyes wide when they need the transformed Plaza.

The old-fashioned gambe.

lynites will open their eyes wide when they see the transformed Plaza.

The old-fashioned garden on Breeze Hill is one of the most interesting features of the Park at present, and will be more so as the season advances. This year a number of changes have been made, new walks have been inid out, and not a few of the plants and flowers are worthy of the special attention of all interested in such matters.

Fresh gravel has just been put on the Eastern Parkway from the Park Plaza as far as Bedfordave. Something in the way of improving this roadway was sadly needed. After every rain it has been exceedingly muddy, and the ruts then formed by carriage wheels made it anything but pleasant to go over it after it had dried. When the coating of gravel is rolled down hard and firm this boulevard will be greatly improved. This will take a little time of course. Meanwhile carriages and bicycles find the most comfortable track on the Belgian pavement along each side of the main driveway.

and bicycles find the most comfortable track on the Belgian payement along each side of the main driveway.

In connection with the demand for a return cycle pathway from Coney Island on account of the over-crowding on the present path, which occurs on Saturdays and holidays, it will be of interest to all wheelmen to know that Park Commissioner Squier is planning to improve the outer drive along the Ocean Parkway on the western side. It is not certain yet whether this roadway will be paved with vitrified brick or whether a telford road will be constructed. Mr. Squier is not favorably impressed with the brick which he has seen, and is now rather inclined to the telford road. This is an improvement on macsdemizing, inasmuch as special attention is given to a foundation of stone, so that the roadway is thoroughly drained and will not become muddy after the heaviest rains. Whichever plan is finally deedded on, a good wheelway for bleycles will be provided. At the same time this drive will be used for heavy trucking, and the cyclists will have to take their chances with the drivers of trucks, beer wagons and the like.

Mr. Squier has no objection to the construction of a cycle path on the eastern side of the main roadway save as it would interfere with the rights of pelestrians. If such a path were made he is convinced that the city should put down sidewalks on both sides of the boulevard along its entire length, which would probably cost something like \$50,000. A path like the present one, even if made three or four feet wider, would cost less than \$10,000. That is not a large sum, and the city could easily afford it; but the sidewalk question is rather formidable. Inasmuch as the property along the Boulevard has already been assessed for a part of the cost of constructing it, it is believed that the

JOURNEAY BURNHAM

BROOKLYN.

SALE OF ORIENTAL RUGS. | LEATHER

We will continue on Monday our remarkable sale of Oriental Rugs, which will be offered at a discount of FORTY PER CENT, from the regular value. This includes our entire stock of choice designs in all the celebrated makes.

DRESS GOODS.

The balance of a large variety of remnants that were reduced ONE-HALF, will be closed out at an additional discount of TEN PER CENT. Four pieces of Cream Ground Albatross, with colored figure, all Wool and Washable, at 35c.;

LADIES' WAISTS. 50 Doz. New Patterns in Pink, Blue, and Black Stripes and Figures, high collars, full sleeves, at

Dimity, India Lawn, Cheviot, &c., Waists at \$1.40, \$1.65, and \$2.75 up.

\$1.00; value \$1.40.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT. SUITS.-Black and Navy Blue, all Wool Serge

Suits at \$7.50, \$8.50, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$15.00, to \$35.00; also in Mohair, Cotton, and Linen Duck. Pique, and other fabrics. CAPES.-Have reduced the balance Short, Medium, and Long Capes to \$4.75. \$7.50, \$10.00, and \$15.00.

STORAGE.-Every description of Furs and Garments STORED AND INSURED.

GLOVES.

"J. & B." special 4 button real Kid, at \$1.00; WARRANTED, in Colors and Black. Oid sizes of Jouvin & Co. elbow length Suede Gloves in Tans and Pearl, at \$2.00; value \$3.00. Kayser Double Tipped Silk Gloves.

LINENS.

25 dozen Double Damask Tray Cloths, reduced from 75c. to 25c. EACH.

All Linen Double Hemstitched Pillow Cases at 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50 PER PAIR. pairs, all Linea Double Hemstitchen Sheets, full size, \$7.00 quality, at \$4.75.

SUN UMBRELLAS. Special.

24-inch extra quality Twilled Silk Sun Umbrellas, Black, Brown, Blue, and Garnet, choice Natural Wood Handles, Cases and Tassels, \$2.65; regular price \$3.50.

Full line of Shopping and Travelling Bags, Dress Suit Cases, Shawl Wraps, Holdalls, Shawl

and Trunk Straps. Special Leather Dress Suit Cases, brass locks,

sewed ends, riveted corners, 22 inch, \$4.00; 24 inch. \$4.50 EACH. Black Enamelled Duck Steamer Trunks, russe

leather bound, 30, 32, 34, 36 inch. LEATHER BELTS.-in Sik and Leather, with plated and sterling silver buckles and slides. A special Silk Belt in Black and Navy Blue, with sterling silver Monogram Buckle, slide and

catch, at 95c. each. FLAGS.-Best Standard Bunting, sewed start complete assortment of sizes.

A special Cotton Bunting Flag, warranted Fast

4x6, 5x8, 6x10, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.75.

LADIES' EMBROIDERED YOKES.

A large lot of Embroidered Yokes, in styles nade expressly for us, at \$5c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 and up.

SILKS. Check Taffeta in new colors, 65c.

21-inch Check Taffeta, three-tone, 75c.

Black Ground Taffeta, with colored stripes and figures in new design. UPHOLSTERY.

On Monday will close out a line of Table Covers in Tapestry and Chenille at exactly ONE-HALF PRICE. Cretons suftable for slip covers at 15c. a yard

Special values in Nottingham Lace Curtains 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 per pair. MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

A lot of Men's Four-in-Hands and Tecks, al 25c. each; regular 50c. quality

Special.

Men's Duck Trousers, \$1.25 to \$5.00. Bicycle and Golf Caps in plain and fancy mixed cloths, at 50c. and 75c. each.

HAMMOCKS. A complete stock of Mexican Grass, Sisal and

Manila Hammocks, from 75c., \$1.00, \$1.28

Junction Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM.

y would have no right to compel the owners lay sidewalks in front of their land. In the se of the farming land abutting on the Park-ity the expense would be heavy, and it would be imposition on the owners to compel them to in-

GROWTH OF THE BANANA TRADE. IMMENSE INCREASE SINCE THE INTRODUCTION

OF THE FRUIT IN THIS COUNTRY. The annual banana trade is now about mid-season those who are directly interested in the business, while those of the general public who are unfamiliar with its details have no adequate conception of its size. Only a few years ago the aggregate importaon of bananas into all American ports of entry nany millions of bunches now annually received. Bananas, according to researches made tistics compiled by Isaac Tuck, Editor of "The Fruit Trade Journal," were first imported into the United Trade Journal," were first imported into the Chical States in 1894, when Captain John N. Chester, of the little coasting schooner Reynard, brought here a small invoice consisting of only thirty bunches. After that other small lots were occasionally respring of 1800, when John Pearsall, of the firm of Smith to transport to this city a cargo of 1.00 bunches of bananas, which was the first full cargo of that fruit ever received here. During the next annually received. About the year 1857 Blise began the business of importing bananas regu-larly. At first Mr. Bliss had his vessels ply only between Baracoa and Boston, but as business in creased he obtained the fruit from other sources of supply, till, in 1871, he imported bananas from various places where they are grown into several Amer-

the senior member of which died recently, was or-ganized in this city for the purpose of extending the local firms also engaged extensively in the banana trade, which has since grown with wonderful rapid-ity, and the fruit is now brought here from many sources of supply, including Paracoa, Jamaica, Port Limon and Guatemala, from the plantations of which Otto Q. Mayer & Co., one of the most exten sive of the comparatively few local importers of bananas, receive frequent cargoes ranging from 5,000 to 25,000 bunches each. Bananas are now transported from the sources of supply to the various ports of this country on a large fleet of steamships built for and especially adapted to the carrying of the fruit. California receives a considerable supply

from the Hawaiian Islands.

The active banana season begins in March and ends in July. The fruit is shipped green. If it were ripe it would, in most cases, be in unmarketable condition when received here, and entirely unfit for distribution among inland cities. While the great bulk of the trade is transacted during the five months of March, April, May, June and July, limited shipments are received at considerably earlier and later dates, and bananas are the one species of for-eign fruit which is sure to be found in this market

eigh truit which is severy month in the year.

The total imports of bananas into this country for the six years from 1889 to 1894, inclusive, was, in round numbers, about 75,000,000 bunches, or an average of about 12,500,000 bunches annually which were delivered at this port, New-Orleans, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and Mont-real, Canada. This port headed the list in volume of receipts in 1889, but has since been far outstripped by

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

J. WHITLEY, "Chimney Expert,"
193 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Brookinn Cheatres

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

EDWIN KNOWLES & CO.......Proprieton LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. Every Evening. Regular Mat. Sat. Special Matines (Thursday). Decoration Day. Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre Company of New-York Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Nights,

Saturday and Decoration Day Matinees AN IDEAL HUSBAND!

Thursday and FORTUNE
Saturday Night
Only THE WIFE

THE CASE OF THE RICHARD K. FOX.

A POSSIBLE INVESTIGATION BY THE PILOT COM MISSIONERS AS TO HER ABANDONMENT-THE PROJECT OF STEAM PILOT-

BOATS DISCUSSED. "The strange abandonment of the Sandy Hook pilot-boat Richard K. Fox off Rockaway the other night," said one of the oldest steamboat men and pilots in this port to a Tribune reporter yesterlay, "has led to renewed discussion as to the feasi bility of adopting steam instead of sail for pilot boats. As to the mysterious desertion of the For boats. As to the mysterious desertion of the policy by her pilots, by whom she was owned, and her boatkeeper and crew. I prefer to express no opinion Among pilots and boatmen generally, however, it is regarded as exceedingly remarkable that soon of almost immediately after the pilot-owners and their crew had been rescued by the Government life-savers, and had scattered to their homes in different parts of this city and Brooklyn, the savers should also easily save the stranded pilot-boat and take her safely to Staten Island in a condition which needed, virtually, only triffing repairs at comparatively small cost to make her 'as good at comparatively small cost to make her 'as good as new.' No one charges cowardice, for that is an accusation never made against the Sandy Hook pilots. The strange action of the owners of the Fox, who, were experienced and skilful branch pilots, however, calls for a rigid investigation, which will deabless be made by the Pilot Committee. will doubtless be made by the Pilot Commissionera, and the 'true inwardness' of the mystery laid bare.

"An unsuccesful experiment," speaker, "was tried with a steam pilot-boat some twelve or thirteen years ago, I think in 1882. The Anchor Line Steamship Company and some other transatlantic steamship lines thought that by the transatiantic steamship lines thought that by the use of steam pilot-boats they could save much valuable time in receiving and dropping pilots. Under their patronage, or encouragement, the late Captain Noble, of South Brooklyn, then one of the oldest pilots in this port, and some other well-known pilots also, chartered the seagoing tugboat Hercules, which was built in Camden, N. J., in 1880. She was a stanch boat, 108 feet in length, 22 feet breadth, 16 feet in depth, and of 165.70 tone gross and 56.47 tone. feet in depth, and of 155.70 tons gross and 86.47 tone net tonnage. The commander of the Hercules was the late Captain Jeptha B. Parks, then one of the oldest New-York harbor and river steamboat men, who in 1859 or 1860 took the turboat Martin White from this port around the Cape of Good Hope to Shanghai, China, whence he returned in 1945, and who commanded several excursion steamers running to Rockaway Beach and elsewhere. The Hercules enterprise was looked upon with disfavor by the Pilot Commissioners, and its projectors found it to be so expensive that they soon gave it up, the cost of maintaining the boat being considerably in excess of the fees for pilotage. The great cost of running steam pilot-boats will probably prevent their general adoption. Another serious objection to the system is that if it should be adopted the pilots would be left with a large number of sailing pilot-boats in which their lifelong savings are invested, and which are not suitable for profitable use in any other service. the late Captain Jeptha B. Parks, then one of the